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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/960,599		09/21/2001	Steven M. Geiger	213828013US2	6626
25096	7590	01/28/2004		EXAMI	NER
PERKINS	COIE LL	P	FRIDIE JR, WILLMON		
	PATENT-SEA P.O. BOX 1247				PAPER NUMBER
SEATTLE,	SEATTLE, WA 98111-1247			3722	ST
				DATE MAILED: 01/28/2004	16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

. •	Application No.	Applicant(s)
_	09/960,599	GEIGER ET AL.
Offic Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Willmon Fridie,Jr.	3722
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stated to the second part of the maximum statutory. - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the maximum date of the second patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thir od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. \$ 133)
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2	9 April 2003 .	
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑	This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allo closed in accordance with the practice und Disposition of Claims	wance except for formal ma er <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.	itters, prosecution as to the merits is D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
4) Claim(s) <u>2-9,15-19 and 21</u> is/are pending in	the application.	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd	rawn from consideration.	
5) Claim(s) <u>21</u> is/are allowed.		
6) Claim(s) <u>2-9,15-19</u> is/are rejected.		
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.		
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	I/or election requirement.	
Application Papers	·	
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami	ner.	
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acc	cepted or b) objected to by t	he Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to		
11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on		lisapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in		
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	Examiner.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei	ign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:		
 Certified copies of the priority docume 	nts have been received.	
Certified copies of the priority docume	nts have been received in A	pplication No
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prapplication from the International E	Bureau (PCT Rule 17,2(a)).	_
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	•	
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domes		
 a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language p 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dome 	orovisional application has be stic priority under 35 U.S.C.	een received. §§ 120 and/or 121.
Attachment(s)	_	
I)	5) Notice of I	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6. Patent and Trademark Office		

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 3. Claims 2,3,5-9,15,16,18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EPO ('217) in view of Wicker.

EPO ('217) discloses a coin discriminator having a discriminator printer and inherently discloses the claimed method except for the teaching of placing visible security marks on the voucher that have security properties. Wicker teaches that it is well known in the art to place visible security marks with fluorescent compounds on a substrate such that they have a second appearance when they are photocopied. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to provide EPO('217) with visible security marks on its voucher that have security properties such that they have a second appearance when they are photocopied in the manner as taught by Wicker in order to add an extra measure of security to the financial transaction.

In regard to claims 7-9,15,16,18 and 19, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to locate the indicia in any desired location, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70.

Further in regard to claims 7-9,15,16,18 and 19, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the claimed indicia since it would only depend on the intended use of the assembly and the desired information to be displayed. Further, it has been held that when the claimed printed matter is not functionally related to the substrate it will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability. *In re Gulack* 217 USPQ 401, (CAFC 1983). The fact that the content of the printed matter placed on the substrate may render the device more convenient by providing an individual with a specific type of indicia does not alter the functional relationship. Mere support by the substrate for the printed matter is not the kind of functional relationship necessary for patentability.

4. Claims 4 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EPO ('217) in view of Wicker as applied to claims 2,3,5-9,15,16,18 and 19 above, and further in view of Puckett et al.

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EPO ('217) as modified by Wicker discloses the claimed invention except for a voucher formed of thermal paper Puckett et al. teaches that it is well known in the art to use thermal paper for vouchers, receipts, etc.. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide EPO ('217) as modified by Wicker with thermal paper in the manner as taught by Puckett et al in order to increase the versatility of the printing process.

In regard to claim 17, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the claimed indicia since it would only depend on the intended use of the assembly and the desired information to be displayed. Further, it has been held that when the claimed printed matter is not functionally related to the substrate it will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability. In re Gulack 217 USPQ 401, (CAFC 1983). The fact that the content of the printed matter placed on the substrate may render the device more convenient by providing an individual with a specific type of indicia does not alter the functional relationship. Mere support by the substrate for the printed matter is not the kind of functional relationship necessary for patentability.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claim 21 is allowed.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejected claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Willmon Fridie, Jr. whose telephone number is 703 308 1866.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30am-6:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Andrea Wellington can be reached on 703 308 2159. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703 872 9306 for regular

communications and 703 872 9303 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 308 1148.

Willmon Fridie, Jr. Primary Examiner

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January 23, 2004